

this?

The question on the petition itself, was a distinct question from that on the resolution of censure. On the former Mr. W. should vote; and he should take course on that subject which was designed to try the many credentials upon that floor the Union actually. With his consent there should no motion be made to the question of reception on the table, but the question of reception should itself be put to the House. Let it come to each man, "Will you receive such a man as this?" The gentlemen should be put to the test if W. could effect that object. He wanted to see a test on this subject, not among the People, but among po-

order yesterday, because I was, in fact, tried, so far as proceeding went, without knowing what the charge against me was. I was not permitted to read the resolutions during the trial, and I was not given the opportunity to determine to decide the case myself. I was not permitted to speak myself, and I was not permitted to call witnesses. The Speaker himself intimated to me that if I desired to say anything in my defence, I must do it now. I made my defence I could at that time, without knowing what the charge was; but when I came to read the resolutions in the newspapers, I found that a charge of two crimes among the gravest that can be committed by man, was made against me, and of those men, as I have said, inviting the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship. I was not permitted to appear before a tribunal, and I thought it was the duty of the Speaker to have stopped the trial instantly.

measure before the House at this time. He has taken  
make himself the ornament and the glory of his country,  
but if he means to do so, let him go home—let him  
schools, and learn a little of the rights of  
citizens of the members of this House—  
—let him learn that if there is a disgrace in this House  
—it is the presentation of such resolutions as these which  
he has offered against one of its members, charging  
with crimes, ready to admit them as proofs of crimes,  
offering them as if the party implicated had been tried  
found guilty. That is the foundation of his resolution  
can the House adopt them without deciding that  
person is guilty of those crimes.  
and now, let the person is to be prosecuted  
guilty of those charges, and whether this House is to

prayer of the petition. The gist of the charge was, the petition was offered; not that it was high treason, self, but that it would involve in its execution, if carried into effect, the consequences of high treason. That the charge—that the gentleman had made himself the hide by which a proposition so base was to be laid on this honorable body. This was a fair statement of fact. The resolve—

Mr. Adams. What is the word "therefore?"

Mr. Marshall again read from the resolution:

"Resolved, therefore, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams, member from Massachusetts, in presenting the consideration of the House of Representatives of the United States a petition praying for the dissolution of

Mr. Unrwood (having previously to taking the last question obtained the floor and been recognized the Speaker) claimed the floor.

The Speaker informed the gentleman that the subject was not now open for debate, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) having raised the question for consideration.

Mr. Arnold appealed to the gentleman to withdraw his question of consideration, to allow him an opportunity to address the House.

Mr. Proffit moved that the House adjourn; whereupon—

The House Adjourned.

(Continued on Fourth page.)







